

**CONFIDENTIAL.**

**SELECTIONS**  
FROM THE  
**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**  
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJĀB,  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,  
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,  
Received up to 25th August, 1884.

**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.**

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 20th August, states that the lists of voters and candidates for election for Lucknow have been recently published. It is believed that the elections will be held on the 9th September, and that the municipal board will be formed and will begin work from the 16th idem. The question is on what principles have the lists been prepared? Have the draft rules, which were lately circulated, been sanctioned? But they have not yet been published in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette*. The public associations of Lucknow have entered their strong protests against the high standards of qualification fixed for candidates for election in the draft rules. We should not be surprised if the Local Government takes their protests into consideration and lowers the standards. In that case new lists will have to be prepared. The Deputy Commissioner should wait until the rules are duly sanctioned and published. It is said that the Local Government itself is in a hurry. But such haste will interfere with the success of local

Circulation,  
600 copies.

self-government. The lists of voters and candidates for election, as recently published, are very incomplete and incorrect. When the lists were prepared, the people were not informed as to the object of the lists. Hence the impression seized the public mind that a house-tax would be introduced and persons, as a rule, under-stated the annual value of their houses. Some persons have been entered as owners of several houses, but the names of those who occupy the houses and were qualified to be voters are not given. It is difficult to identify many persons entered in the lists. The list of candidates for election for Wazirganj contains only nine names. Now are there only nine men in that ward whose annual income is Rs. 2,500 or more, or who occupy houses the rent of which is Rs. 25 or more a month? Those whose names have been left out from the lists are not likely voluntarily to bring their names to the notice of the district officers, especially as the day fixed for the elections is so near. Under these circumstances the *Hindustani* is of opinion that the elections should be deferred for two months, and in the meantime new lists should be prepared with greater care.

The same paper, of the 22nd August, referring to the lists of candidates for election in the different wards of Lucknow, remarks that

The same.  
there are nine candidates in Wazirganj, of whom no less than six are princes of the ex-royal family of Oudh and three are pleaders. As the former possess greater influence than the latter, it is simply impossible that the latter will be elected members. But of what use can these princes be in the municipal board? They will not express their opinions freely before the Deputy Commissioner. In Sadatganj seven men are reported to be eligible for election, of whom five keep entirely silent and are not likely to stand as candidates, one is quite ignorant, and one seldom leaves his house. Undoubtedly there will be keen competition among the candidates in Ganeshganj, and fairly competent men are sure to be returned from that ward. There are no less than

half a dozen honorary magistrates there. Some candidates in the Chauk are old members, and none of the new candidates are acquainted with English. Much the same may be said of the candidates in Daulatganj and Hasanganj. It would seem that these lists of candidates are chiefly based on the rent qualification. If the other qualification of income had been also taken into consideration, there is no doubt that of the 150 pleaders in Lucknow at least 50 would have been declared qualified for election. Hence it is necessary that new lists should be carefully prepared before holding the elections.

The same paper, of the 20th August, states that the different High Courts are being closed to the High Courts. for the annual long vacation, and that the Judges are packing their trunks. Some of the Judges will go home, some will resort to the hills, and others will seek other pleasure-grounds. But when the High Courts write their annual reports at the end of the year, they are sure to complain of heavy arrears and to urge the appointment of Additional Judges as usual. So long as these courts are allowed to enjoy such long vacations, and to work only for a few days in the month, they will not be able to keep abreast of their work in spite of the frequent appointment of Additional Judges.

The *Aftab-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 18th August, states that it appears from the *Hindustan's* Civil Service question. that news has been received from London to the effect that the Government of India has sent instructions to Dr. Hunter to urge the raising of the standard of age for the candidates for the Civil Service Examination for the benefit of the natives. If the rumour is well-founded, the memorials, which were lately forwarded to the Secretary of State from the different parts of the country on the subject, should not be considered to have been quite unsuccessful. It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that Lord Ripon fully

Circulation,  
500 copies.

sympathizes with the natives in the matter of their unjust exclusion from the Civil Service, but he has not yet forgotten the formidable opposition of the Anglo-Indians to the Ilbert Bill. However, if we have patience and continue to maintain the Civil Service agitation, our efforts are sure to be crowned with success sooner or later.

Circulation,  
350 copies.

*The Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd August, urges that the Settlement of land revenue in the North-Western Provinces. land revenue should be permanently assessed in these provinces. If a permanent settlement were made, the

landlords would readily invest their capital in their lands. The enhancements made in rent do not, as a rule, compensate the landlords for the heavy expenditure which the periodical settlements involve to them. Moreover, it should be observed that any large increase in the rent is ruinous to their tenants. It is not easy to form an adequate idea of the large sum of money which the zamindars and the cultivators have to pay to the subordinate settlement officials in the shape of bribes. It is rumoured that a European officer, looking at the large income derived by the názir of a settlement office by unfair means, used to say jocosely that on his return from his intended visit to England he would endeavour to secure the názirship in a settlement office. The revenue is generally increased at every revision of settlement. But if the assessments be made fairly, there seems to be no reason why the revenue should be enhanced at every revision. As the assessments were made as high as possible at the late settlement, there is no necessity for revising the whole assessments in future. It would be enough to revise the settlement only in those places where such revision may be considered necessary.

Circulation,  
350 copies.

*The Nydyá Sudhá* (Harda), of the 20th August, refers to Proposed Female High School, Poona. the movement set on foot in the Bombay Presidency for the establishment of a Female High School at Poona by public subscrip-

tion, and expresses satisfaction at the movement. But the *Sudhá* is afraid that there are causes which will interfere with the success of the scheme in a large degree. In the first place, child marriages are in vogue in this country, and the married girls, especially those belonging to the higher classes, will be hardly allowed by their husbands and fathers-in-law to attend the school. Secondly, the promoters of the movement have made a mistake in fixing upon English as the medium of instruction, inasmuch as even vernacular education has yet made little progress among native women. Thirdly, it will be a mistake to give the native girls a high education at once. It would be better if they were first taught those subjects which might be useful to them in the management of their household affairs. (The *Vritta Dhárá*, Dhár, of the 18th August, highly approves of the movement, and gives the names of the principal contributors to the fund together with the amounts subscribed by them.)

The *Ratiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 23rd August, states that the committee appointed, under New Subordinate Judges in the Panjab. the presidency of Colonel Davis, to consider and report on certain matters connected with the Reorganization Scheme has proposed in para. 8 of its report that every Subordinate Judge should not be invested with the powers of control and supervision, but that the bestowal of these powers should be left with the Chief Court, which should confer them only on competent Subordinate Judges. The committee has further observed that, looking at the list of the officers from among whom the Subordinate Judges will be selected, it does not think that even fourteen of those officers are qualified for the exercise of the powers in question! Indeed, nothing could be more damaging to the character of the new Subordinate Judges than this censure passed on them by the committee. It is surprising that a Subordinate Judge should be empowered to hear civil suits of whatever value, but that he should not be considered capable of exercising control and preparing correct monthly and

Circulation,  
400 copies.

yearly returns. It will be a great mistake to make an invi-dious distinction among the officers in question in such a trifling matter. If the powers of control are withheld from a Subordinate Judge, this cannot but be regarded as a great slur on his character. Few men, who have any sense of self-respect, will accept the office under such circumstances. One who is incapable of exercising so small powers of control should not be made a Subordinate Judge. It is difficult to realize how the able and experienced European officers, who formed the committee, have felt justified in expressing such a low opinion of native officers. If the Local Government adopts the recommendation of the committee, the Subordinate Judges should submit a memo-rial to the Government on the subject.

The same paper again complains that the new Re-organi-zation Scheme in its present form will make the condition of the uncove-nanted officers worse than it is at present, and advises them to forward a memorial to the Secretary of State through the proper channel in order to bring their grievances to his notice.

The same paper publishes a communicated article headed "The Panjab Courts Bill, No. I." The writer regrets to say that the Bill threatens to destroy the hopes of the native officers. It will come into force on the first of October next. Should the public be allowed only two months to discuss such an impor-tant measure? Is the Government in such haste in order that the Civilians may at once receive promotion and fill their pockets with increased pay? The educated natives of the province should espouse the cause of the native officers and agitate for the redress of their grievances.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 16th August, Talukdár of Pariawán, referring to Shekh Dost Muhammed Oudh. Khan, the talukdár of Pariawán, Partábgarh, remarks that he rendered great services to the

British Government at the time of the annexation of Ondh and during the mutiny, and received good certificates as to his loyalty from many European officers. Some years ago the Supreme Government bestowed on him the title of Khán Bahádur as a hereditary title, and he has always been admitted to the darbárs of the Governor-General. The *Anjuman* urges that his name should be entered in the lists of talukdárs kept in the office of the Chief Commissioner and Lieutenant-Governor under Act I. of 1869. This would cost the Government nothing, but would greatly add to his dignity.

The *Waqáya-i-Álam* (Gházipur), in its issue of the 7th

Circulation,  
300 copies.

*Waqáya-i-Álam* and the  
Court Inspector of Police,  
Gházipur.

July, referring to the impending de-  
parture of Mr. Irvine, District Magis-  
trate of Gházipur, on three months'

leave, remarks that he would do well to acquaint his *locum tenens* with the character of the Court Inspector of Police. Mr. Irvine is aware of the Inspector's high-handed conduct towards the owner of the house occupied by him. The subordinate police officials meet together at the Court Inspector's house. He and Kishori Bábú, Sub-Inspector, always act in concert.

The *Waqáya*, of the 18th August, observes that it would seem that the Court Inspector was displeased with the above strictures, and thought of avenging himself on the editor. He instituted no regular prosecution against the editor, but induced Mr. Islám-ullah Khán, Officiating Superintendent of Police, to order Mr. Murphy, Line Inspector, to enquire into the truth of the statements of the *Waqáya*. This order must have been given before the 15th July, because on that day Mr. Foster, Superintendent of Police, took over charge from his *locum tenens*. But Mr. Murphy, apparently acting under the advice of the Court Inspector, did not inform Mr. Foster, who is a very just man, of the orders issued by Mr. Islám-ullah Khán, nor did he take any action in accord-

ance with those orders for some days. On the 27th July, when the *Waqaya-i-Alam* office had been closed for some days on account of the I'd festival, and the editor had gone to his house at Muhammadabad, Mr. Murphy, accompanied by the Court Inspector and the Sub-Inspector, went to the city police-station and sent for the editor. But he was of course not to be found at his office. The Court Inspector did not await the return of the editor from his house, but induced Mr. Murphy to issue a *subpoena* under section 144 of Act XXV against the editor, charging him with an offence under section 182 of the Penal Code, and ordering him to attend the office of Superintendent of Police on the 30th July to answer the charge. The editor had to leave his home at once in order to attend the office of the Superintendent on the fixed day. The Superintendent dropped the matter and saved the editor from further trouble. The editor complains that he was unjustly harassed and dishonoured by the Court Inspector and the Line Inspector by the issue of the *subpoena*; and, referring to sections 155 and 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code, argues that the issue of the *subpoena* was quite illegal.

Circulation,  
331 copies.

A correspondent of the *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 20th August, writing from Gorakhpur, refers to the misconduct of Mr. List, a European railway officer, towards

Misconduct of a European railway officer towards a well-to-do native at Gorakhpur. Babu Mathura Frasád, a well-to-do native of that place. One day when the Bábú was driving on the Station Road, Mr. List came driving from the opposite direction. The former made way to the latter, but did not bow to him. As Mr. List passed the Bábú, he abused him for not showing respect to him, but the Bábú gave no answer. After going a short distance Mr. List drove back to the Bábú, asked him his name, and again abused him, exhausting his English and Hindustani vocabularies of abuse. In spite of such grave provocation the Bábú did not lose his presence of mind and temper and remained entirely silent. But his feelings at the

time may be better imagined than described. He did not think it advisable to institute a criminal prosecution against Mr. List, but sued him for Rs. 2,500 as damages. The defendant moved the local authorities and other gentlemen to interfere and effect an amicable settlement. He apologized to the Bâbu and paid him Rs. 500 on account of the costs of the suit. The Bâbu had the magnanimity to accept the apology and to withdraw the suit.

The *Safîr-i-Panjâb* (Hoshiarpur), of the 18th August, on

Construction and repair  
of boundary marks in Da-  
sûya, Hoshiarpur.

the authority of a trustworthy correspondent, complains that contracts

have been given in Dasûya for the

construction of new boundary-marks at Rs. 12 per mark, and for the repair of old marks at Rs. 9 per mark, without the consent of the zamindars ; condemns these rates as too high, and asks the Deputy Commissioner to enquire into the matter.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 22nd August, states

Tahsîldâr of Sharaqpur. that Munshi Tulsi Rám, tahsildâr of Sharaqpur was lately commissioned

by Saiyid Álam Shâh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lahore, to make local enquiries in a civil suit at Sharaqpur. The tahsildâr sent for some respectable inhabitants to the Municipal Hall and examined only two of them. The plaintiff was admitted to the hall at the time, but the defendants were excluded. The *Rahbar* quotes the dialogue which took place between the tahsildâr and the witnesses, and in which the former is represented as abusing the latter. When the enquiries were finished, the defendants entered the hall and complained to the tahsildâr of his not sending for them. He ordered them to be turned out.

The *Râjputna Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 18th August,

Quarrel between a Eu-  
ropean military officer  
and some Musalmâns at  
Ajmere.

gives the particulars of an unfortu-

nate incident that lately took place at

Ajmere. Some time ago the Musal-

mâns paraded their sacred *alam* (standards) with bands of

Circulation,  
160 copies.

music sounding in the streets of the city, as there had been no fall of rain and cholera had broken out there. One day when the procession stood near the tomb about 9 P.M., a European officer of the Nasirabad garrison passed the place. He abused the people in English, his object being that the music should be stopped. But the Musalmáns continued beating their drums, and therefore he struck several men with a hunting whip and left the crowd. After going a short distance he rode back and made a free use of his whip, striking every man he met. The Musalmáns reported the matter to the police, and a European Inspector of Police was deputed to enquire into the matter. The accused himself prosecuted the Musalmáns, charging them with pelting him and hissing at him. The case was tried by the Commissioner. Only five Musalmáns had the courage to give evidence against the military officer. Of course the Commissioner did not believe them, and they themselves were sentenced to five weeks' imprisonment each.

Circulation,  
130 copies.

An avaricious municipal commissioner at Meerut.

lishes an article communicated by a

Muhammad Nur Khán. The writer

states that subscriptions have been

raised at Meerut for the construction of a well in the public garden in memory of the stay of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. The subscription list was laid before the members of the municipal committee on the 5th August, and all of them except one, who subscribed only Rs. 2, promised to pay suitable subscriptions. The man who paid Rs. 2 is a well-to-do landowner. Such misers should not be appointed municipal commissioners in future.

#### POST-OFFICE.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Aftab-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 18th August, highly approves of the improvements which will be made in the money-order system from the 1st of October next, but urges that the

need for vernacular money-order forms.

money-order forms should be also printed in the vernacular languages.

#### LOCAL.

A correspondent of the *Núru-l-Ábsdr* (Allahabad), of the 21st August, complains that a disease, which is popularly called *sílla*, has been lately playing havoc among cattle

Circulation,  
140 copies.

Outbreak of cattle disease in Kheragarh, Allahabad.

in Kheragarh in the Allahabad district. Some villages have been almost entirely deprived of cattle. A cowherd had 12 buffaloes worth about Rs. 400, but all of them died in the course of a month. It is to be regretted that the district authorities have not yet adopted any measures to check the spread of the disease.

The *Prayág Samachar* (Allahabad), of the 25th August,

Theft at Allahabad.

refers to a theft lately committed at the Municipal Office, and also to a robbery committed at the house of one Thákur Din at Gangaganj. Thákur Din and his mother identified one of the robbers, but the police asked them to produce witnesses to identify the accused. They of course could not do this, as there were no other men in the house at the time. The thief was released by the police.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
1	<i>Astab-i-Hind</i>	"	Jullundur,	Urdū	Barkat Ali	Aug. 23rd	Aug. 24th	150 copies.
2	<i>Astab-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	... Tri-weekly	Divāu Būla Singh,	" 18th, 20th, &	" 21st, 22nd &	500 "
						" 22nd.	" 25th	res.
								respectively.
3	<i>Agra Afzal</i>	"	Agra	Ditto	Khwājā Yūsuf Ali,	21st	" 24th	150 "
4	<i>Agra-i-Salāmat</i>	"	Moradabād	Ditto	Ahmed Baksh "	" 17th	" 20th	80 "
5	<i>Ahmed-i-Zīm</i>	"	Meerut	Ditto	Muqarrab Hussain	" 19th	" 23rd	80 "
6	<i>Allāhābād Aīm</i>	"	Lahore	Bi-weekly	Muīnud Rām	20th	" "	1,880 "
7	<i>Allāhābād-i-Aībābār</i>	"	Delhi	Ditto	Fakhrul-dīn	" 18th	" 24th	...
8	<i>Allāhābād Institute Gazette</i>	"	Allāgarh	Bi-weekly	Goldb Rāī	" 19th & 23rd	" 21st & 26th	290 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.)
								"
9	<i>Alīgarh Allāhābād Gazette</i>	"	Alīgorh	Hindi	Sadī Nānā	18th	" 21st	102 copies.
10	<i>Alīgarh-i-Hind</i>	"	Lucknow,	Urdu	Chandan Rāī	" 16th	" 150 "	"
11	<i>Alīgarh-i-Āzādīr</i>	"	Ditto	Ditto	Tēb Bakhtār	" 14th	" 20th	44 "
12	<i>Bāīzār-i-Tūmān</i>	"	Kashī	Ditto	Mīqādūl Dīs	" 18th	" 21st	250 "
13	<i>Bāīzār-i-Yūm</i>	"	Bouddha	Ditto	Ham Hāshīn Vāris	" 19th	" 200 "	...
14	<i>Bāīzār-i-Sāzām-i-Pāīz</i>	"	Patīkābād	Ditto	Kāl Chāran	" For July	" 23rd	310 "
								"
15	<i>Bāīzār-i-Sāzām-i-Pāīz</i>	"	Calcutta	Ditto	Praīp Nāyān	For Aug.	" 29th	800 "
16	<i>Dāīzār-i-Qāīmār</i>	"	Patīkābād	Ditto	Patākār Prāīdār	Aug. 16th	" 30th	300 "
17	<i>Dāīzār-i-Sāzām-i-Pāīz</i>	"	Patīkābād	Ditto	Muhammad Hussain	" 18th	" 21st	463 "
18	<i>Dāīzār-i-Sāzām-i-Pāīz</i>	"	Patīkābād	Ditto	Amījād Alf	" 18th	" 20th	225 "



## List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of prompt.	Circulation.
38	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Iqbâlu-l-din	Aug. 18th & 20th.	Aug. 24th	180 copies.
39	Marcader Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Gobardhan Das	" 18th	" 20th	90 "
40	Mashâr-i-Qâinâr	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulâm Muhammâd	" 19th	" 21st	200 "
41	Mâhâr-i-Harâkâhâr	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Nasrat Ali	" 16th	" 20th	200 "
42	Mâhâr-i-Nîmârâs	Bijapur	Urdu	Ditto	Muhsîn-llâh	"	" 18th	175 "
43	Mirdâ-i-Hind	Lucknow	Hindi	Monthly	Shayâm Nârisyân	For July	"	800 "
44	Mîra Vîrâs	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Mukund Râu	Aug. 18th	" 20th	270 "
45	Mîsâr-i-âm	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Ahmed Khin	" 20th	" 22nd	100 "
46	Musâlîmâ-i-âmâdâr	Bathamkî	Hindi	Weekly	Muhammad Yusuf	" 24th	" 24th	100 "
47	Municipal Guide	Agra	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Ali Jân	" 16th	" 23rd	75 "
48	Murâqâ-i-Târisîb	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Bîhârî Lal	"	" 22nd	125 "
49	Mûrâdâbâd	Mûrâdâbâd	Urdu	Ditto	Aminâd Ali	"	" 23rd	175 "
50	Mâzârâbâd	Elâzârâbâd	Urdu	Ditto	Habîn-llâh Khan	" 16th	" 19th	165 "
51	Mâzârâbâd	Alâbâdâd	Urdu	Weekly	Pâni dît. Avâtâr	"	" 21st	195 "
52	Mâzârâbâd	Krâshnâ	Urdu		Krâshnâ	"	" 26th	260 "
53	Mâzârâbâd	Krâshnâ	Urdu	Ditto	Jâmiâd Das	"	" 23rd	90 "
54	Mâzârâbâd	Krâshnâ	Urdu	Ditto	Kunj Bîhârî Lal	"	" 19th	775 "
55	Mâzârâbâd	Krâshnâ	Urdu	Ditto	Der. C. B. Weston	" 21st	"	110 copies (In- cluding 48 copies taken by Govt.)
56	Mâzârâbâd	Krâshnâ	Urdu	Ditto	Rooban Lal	"	"	375 copies.
57	Mâzârâbâd	Krâshnâ	Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub	" 23rd	" 21st	200 "
58	Mâzârâbâd	Krâshnâ	Urdu	Ditto	Nasrat Ali	" 16th	"	...



